The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,607—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our usual ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) POONAH	3130 450	C. G Perrins	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	2726 450	J. Orman	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777 600	W. Woodcotts	19th do.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	R. F. Briscoe	26th do.
(a) NIZAM	2725 450	A. E. Barlow	6th Oct.
— TRAVANCORE	1903 350	W. Parratt	13th do.
(a) LOMBARDY	2723 450	W. B. Hall	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ANCONA	3200 600	E. G. Stead	15th Sept.
KASHGAR	2621 450	H. J. Baker	30th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ANSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	10th Oct.
TANJORE	2631 450	W. W. Fentiman	7th Nov.
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	5th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Bombay, 27th August 1879. Acting Superintendent.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

THE FIRST AND THE OLDEST.

THE undersigned have received their NEW SUPPLY of TEAS of the current year's Spring Crop.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co.
24, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite to the *Times of India*.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AND VACANT GROUND SITUATE AT DHARAVEE VILLAGE.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1879, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property by order of the Official Assignee, Bombay High Court, in Re Khutree Abba Hajee Jakobe.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or a bungalow standing thereon, situate at Dharavee village, in the sub-district of Mazgon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 39, 27, 27, 16, 6, 14, 30, 3, 5, 42, and 16 203, and assessed under No. 74, containing by admeasurement 13,3·2 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a hide manufactory of Madrasi Adum Mohideen, on the west by a hide manufactory of Khutree Ahmed Cassum, on the south by ground belonging to a Koiy, and on the north by a hide manufactory of Madrasi Ally Fuda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th September 1879.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, Madras pattern, French polished, richly carved Household Furniture, best electro-plated ware, porcelain ware, at Pandora, near station.

On SUNDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, as commencing at 2 p. m., as above-mentioned, the whole valuable and handsome furniture, &c., &c. &c. the property of a Gentleman gone to Europe, the same comprising rich glassware, superior earthenware, and best electro-plated wares, spoons and forks, reading lamps, &c., &c., and handsomely carved French polished, blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a dining table in four pieces, sideboard, drawing-room blackwood circular table, camp, sofa, and dressing tables, sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, teapoys, hatstand, chiffonier, toilet stands, Lady's writing table, four post bedstead, clothes presses, dressing glasses, flower vases, towel horses, baths, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th September 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE, a Buggy with Australian Horse and Harness complete, a good turn out. Price Rs. 800. Apply to ME, care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a PIANO and a MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE in good condition, a BARGAIN, owner leaving. Apply C. P., care of this paper.

BASS'S BEER, Rs. 75 per Hhd., at the Godown, Saconne's Manzanilla Gibraltar Sherry at W. J. ESSAI'S Wine and Provision Stores, Forbes Street, Fort.

CHICKEN BROTH, Petits Pates, Pork Sausages, Lamb Cutlets, Roshff Egg Pudding, TO-DAY TIFFIN, Re. 1, TEMPLE BAR; DINNER, Re. 1-8.

FOR SALE, THREE TIGER CUBS, one Male and two Females, about 5 months old. Apply to WM. KING, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, Yercaud, Shevaroy Hills, Madras.

FOR SALE, a really First Class Trichord Cottage PIANO, Chappell's "Oriental Model," Class A. Only two years in use. Tone brilliant, easy touch and built expressly for India. Stands climate well, at concert pitch. Price Rs. 400. Apply to A.D.C., Ahmedabad, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a Pair of First Class ARAB HORSES broken to Harness; height about 15 hands, age not more than 7, and colour to match. Apply B. C. D., care of this paper. Bombay, 29th August, 1879.

FOR SALE, Rigby Match Rifle with Sites and few Bullets, Rs. 80; and Steward's National Association Telescope, very powerful, Rs. 120. Apply "W.," *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, one GIG, 22 ft. long, 4 ft. 8 in. broad, and 1 ft. 11 in. deep; also one second-hand PIANO by H. Thomson. Apply to Captain Young, Ship Rozydice, or Curseljee Munchejee's Sons, Dubashes, 16, Apollo Street.

PEARSE'S BREAD is kneaded by machinery, thus securing the MAXIMUM of cleanliness. It is therefore the Bread for the Million. Fort and Market.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.

SHIPMENTS of the above, specially selected from the finest brewings, are received fortnightly per Mail Steamer.

Per Hogshead, Cash ..... Rs. 80
Per Kilderkin, Cash 34

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or more had time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE

FOR Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS & LIVER PILLS
STAND UNRIVALLED.

As a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system.

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body, with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1a. Vere Street, London, W., England, In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing he Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE NEW THEATRE, now in course of erection on the Esplanade, will OPEN on SATURDAY EVENING, December 6, 1879, with a first class Comedy and Burlesque Company from London, and the season will last for 20 weeks.

MONDAY AND THURSDAY BOXES.

The Box subscription for Wednesdays and Saturdays is now closed, the whole of the Boxes, 27 in number, including that of H. E. the Governor, having been let for these nights. The every night rate for Boxes is consequently withdrawn, under the terms of the Prospectus, and transferable season tickets available on Mondays and Thursdays, 40 representations, will be issued at the following rates:—

Stage Box to hold 6	Rs. 680
Private Box to hold 4 (Upper Tier)	„ 480
Orchestra Box to hold 4 (Lower Tier)	„ 480

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY STALLS.

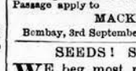
120 Orchestra Stalls for Wednesdays and Saturdays, 40 representations, are still available at Rs. 10 or Rs. 8-0 for every night of the season exclusive of Benefit Nights.

Application for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row, Bombay.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application. Cheques should be drawn in favor of *Chartered Mercantile Bank for credit of Theatre Subscription*.

A copy of the Prospectus in full detail, showing the Subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

STEAM BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS.



BENGAL, S.S., Captain ROWLEY, will LEAVE for MAURITIUS on the MORNING of SATURDAY, 20th September. Accommodation for a limited number of first-class and for a large number of 'tween deck passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

WE beg most respectfully to intimate that, anticipating the requirements of our Up-country Constituents who have early sold season, we have just received from England and the Cape of Good Hope our first supply of ENGLISH FLOWER, LUCERN GRASS and VEGETABLE SEEDS. All orders will as usual receive very prompt attention. Price Lists can be had post free. Our second sold season supply for late sowing is expected early in October next. Early orders are respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
4th September, 1879. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (40) FORTY per Share has been DECLARED for the half-year ended 30th June 1879, and will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 17th instant (both days inclusive.)

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 7th, 18th, 19th and 20th instant, on account of the PATETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, Pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCOIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
E. R. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1879.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable FURNISHED BUNGALOW in MARINE LINES on the sea side. Rent Rs. 175. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in COLABA, facing the sea, next to the B. B. and C. I. Railway station. Rent Rs. 120. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, LOWER STORY of an upper-roomed BUNGALOW on CUMBALLA HILL. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

THE RUGBY LODGE at Matheran for the cold season. Rent Rs. 250.

The ROSE HILL, knowmas General Fuller's Bungalow, last season occupied by Surgeon Major Lumsdaine. Rent Rs. 600. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, McLeod Road, Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 18th day of September, 1879, at Noon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 3rd September, 1879:—

"That Clause 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, and that the following be substituted in lieu thereof:—

"The Firm of Messrs. A. McHinch & Co., of whatever Member or Members the said Firm may for the time being consist, shall be Secretaries and Treasurers to the Company, and their remuneration as such Secretaries and Treasurers shall be 5 per centum on the gross receipts of the Company, but the resident partner or partners in that Firm shall not thereby be disqualified from becoming a Director or Directors of the Company."

By Order of the Directors,

A. McHINCH, Chairman.

Kurrachee, 3rd September 1879.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, hereby notifying to their Constituents, that on and after this date ICE can be PROCURED at the following Depots:—

FACTORY at Mody Bay	5 a. m. until 6 p.m.
CRAWFORD MARKET	5 a. m. until 6 „
PYDHOWNI	7 a. m. until 6 „
BYCULLA	7 a. m. until 6 „

A depot at COLABA will be opened in a few days.

To facilitate business Tickets will be sold at the Byculla Hotel, Byculla; Waverley Hotel, Fort; and by V. S. DeSouza, Crawford Market; and at the Factory. Ice will be sold at all the above-mentioned places for cash or tickets, at the price of half an anna per pound.

Up-country Orders promptly attended to. Packing charges moderate.

Owners, Agents, and Captains of Vessels can be supplied with Ice in large quantities at special rates. For particulars apply to the Manager at the Factory.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
3rd September, 1879. Secretaries and Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next estimated at 70 Tons.

Scale Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agents at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, 24th September instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample say 8 oz., must accompany each Tender.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security in cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 3rd September 1879. Storekeeper.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATON of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs.	8	8	
Pints „ „ „	5	12	

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	.....	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	Rs. 1 4	.....
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	.....	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	*Oblong.*	Envelopes, box of 100. *Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 2	1 8

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage.

Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 4	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125, Square Rs. 1 12
Albert	Rs. 2 0	
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	„ 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes ..... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 5) Sheets ..... Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.			Envelopes, box of 100.	
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12	Square Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	„	„ 0 14	„ „ 1 0

PAPERS AND ENVELOPES STAMPED WITH CUSTOMER'S OWN DIES AT SHORT NOTICE.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS, &c

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA NOTE PAPER small 8vo. cream laid, 1 sheet and 1 envelope weighing under Half Tola (half anna postage). Per quire packet ... Rs. 1 4
Square envelopes to match, per 100 ..... „ 1 4

THACKER'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., 1 sheet and 1 envelope under Half Tola, 2½ sheets and envelope under half oz. ..... per 5 quire packet 1 8
Envelopes to match ..... per box of 100 1 8

WATERLINED OVERLAND NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream, blue, violet, or chamois *per packet* 1 6
Envelopes to match ..... per box of 100 1 6

OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, large 4to., water-lined, cream or blue ..... *per packet* 2 12

WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE WOVE BANK POST, cream or blue, large 8vo ..... *per packet* 2 8
Ditto large quarto ..... *per packet* 5 0
Envelopes to match either of above ..... per 100 2 4

BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, cream laid, treble thick, finest quality—
Large 8vo ..... per 5 quire packet 2 12
Post 8vo ..... „ 2 8
"Albert" ..... Invitation Note ..... „ 2 0
"Queen's," a still smaller size ..... „ 1 12
Baronial Letter Paper, Quarto ..... „ 4 8
Envelopes to match the above, *Square*—
Half large 8vo, ... per box of 100 2 8
Half Post 8vo, ... do. 2 0
Half Albert ..... do. 1 12
Half Queen's ..... do. 1 8

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE, double thick—
Large 8vo ..... per box of 5 quires 2 12
Post 8vo ..... ditto 2 4
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3rd SEPT. 1879.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 97⅞. French Rentes at 117½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77⅛ for Fours and 83¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce markets no change is advised. Linseed and Rapeseed are both reported quiet at previous prices.

The Manchester Piece Goods market yesterday was firm, Reuter's quotations being all the same as on Tuesday, but private advices make prices somewhat irregular according as different clothes are or are not in large production.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull, as has usually been the case of late on Manchester market days; the sales are estimated at 6,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, and spot prices are unchanged throughout. From New York ready Mid. Uplands come unaltered at 12⅛ cents, but future's are higher, December shipment being quoted at 10 42 cents against the previous day's quotation of 10·36 cents per lb. for November shipment. The fact of the more distant shipments advancing in value is, generally speaking, a stronger feature, but it is impossible to form an estimate of the course of values any distance ahead now that the receipts are begining to assume importance. The receipts at the ports show the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,900	4,100	600
Total since 1st Sept.....	6,000	9,800	2,300

Bar Silver in London still remains at 51⅞d. per oz., both according to Reuter and private telegrams.

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at an advance of 1-32d. in Bank bills, and during the day a decidedly firmer feeling became apparent, telegraphic for the end of this month having been done at 1s. 7 27-32d. per rupee. Of private paper there is, however, next to nothing offering, and although some of the Banks are indifferent buyers others are accepting credits at yesterday's rates. This may be taken as indicating the different views entertained as to the probable rate of allotment for the Council drafts in London to-day, which, as usual, will constitute the guiding influence of the market for this mail; but the general idea seems to be that something above 1s. 7 13-16d. will be obtained, and, if so, we may look for a firmer feeling being established. We quote to-day:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 11-16 to 27-32d.	per Rs.
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 7 15-16 to 31-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 to 1-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	...2·12	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ¼ per cent premium, 60 days' sight 9-16 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The demand for Fours is weak and the rate is unaltered at Rs. 94, but Fours-and-a-half are in request at hardening rates, and we quote Rs. 100¾ to ¼.

The SHARE MARKET is firm, but with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Mill shares quotations, as a general rule, show little change. Bank of Bombay are ¼ per cent higher at Rs. 660. In Land Companies the only change is a further advance of Rs. 5 in Colaba; and in Press Companies an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. In Spinning and Weaving shares we quote an advance of Rs. 65 in Allience, Rs. 30 in Grant Eastern and Shalapur, Rs. 20 in Manockjee Petit and Mazgaon, and Rs. 10 per share in Dhurumsey and Morarjee Gocouldas.

COTTON continues steady and native dealers seem more inclined to ship on their own account than to sell at any reduction in price, so that rates are maintained at yesterday's level, but there has been nothing of any importance done for export. From the Berars we hear of somewhat less favourable crop accounts owing to excessive rain, but no damage has yet been done which a few days of sunshine would not remedy. We quote:—

Good Omra	Rs. 224	per candy f. p.
F. G. F. do	,, 219	,,
G. F. do	,, 213	,,
Good Dhollera (nominal)	,, 225	,,
F. G. F. do	,, 218	,,
G. F. do	,, 212	,,
G. F. Westerns	,, 200	,,

SEEDS are steady, but more owing to limited stocks than any activity in the demand. Linseed we quote at Rs. 6-15 to Rs. 7-1 according to quality; Gujarat Rapeseed Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-15 per cwt.

WHEAT is in request for export, but the small supplies available prevent any buying of importance.

FREIGHTS are quiet at about previous figures. For Liverpool by steam we call wheat 12s. 6d., measurement 22s. 6d.; by sail 20s. For Trieste and Venice business has been done at 17s. 6d., and for Marseilles and Genoa we quote 20s. per ton, payable here.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and practically unaltered. The dispute between sellers and buyers in the bazaar still continues, and until this is settled business on the spot must continue restricted. To arrive the market is steady but not active.

LOCAL YARNS are in fair request at hardening rates.

COALS are quiet and unaltered in value.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .....9th, 0h. 55'3 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 4	.....	5 47	6 11	1 5 m 1 5 a	7 5 m 7 20 a
Fri. 5	.....	5 47	6 10	1 38 m 1 29 a	7 31 a 7 51 a
Sat. 6	.....	5 47	6 9	2 15 m 1 57 a	8 8 m 8 23 a
Sun. 7	13 Sunday after Trinity	5 48	6 9	2 56 m 2 27 a	8 46 m 8 59 a
Mon. 8	.....	5 48	6 8	3 46 m 2 56 a	9 37 a 9 47 a
Tues. 9	English Mail expected.	5 48	6 7	2 2 m 3 20 a	10 29 m 10 47 a
Wed. 10	.....	5 48	6 6	6 29 m 5 0 a	11 58 m ...

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MR. A. MENIST, OCULIST'S OPTICIAN, begs to inform the Public that his visit to BOMBAY will shortly terminate, and having been informed that many persons have been prevented from calling upon him, owing to an impression that his charges were excessive, takes this opportunity to state that such is not the case, a fact acknowledged by all who have compared his SPECTACLE-FRAMES with those supplied by other makers (for importance of which, see ADVERTISEMENTS and PAMPHLETS) not to mention the well-known and immense superiority of his NON-PRISMATIC PEBBLE's, over all others.

Other makers have copied his NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES, but purchasers comparing them, with those from Mr. Menist, will at once be convinced of the difference.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[FEE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

EZRA—ABRAHAM—September 2nd, at the Byculla Synagogue Mr. Isaac Ezra to Kate, daughter of N. J. Abraham, Esquire.

DEATH.

FRENCH—September 2nd, at Grant Road, Emma French, beloved wife of Mr. J. T. French, aged 40 years. Deeply regretted.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1879.

THE silver question and its bearings upon Indian finance and prosperity is rapidly becoming the most important commercial topic of discussion of the day, each mail now bringing us fresh details regarding the controversy that is proceeding upon the subject in England, America, and the Continent. We have already noticed articles bearing on the question that have appeared in two of the leading English periodicals, and to-day we publish an account of the proceedings of the Conference on International Law, held at the Guildhall on the day the mail left, at which a paper on "Bi-metallic Money" was read by Mr. Samuel Smith. Mr. Smith's views upon this subject are already well-known to our readers; but the clear and lucid statement now under notice sums up all the arguments in favour of, and against bi-metallism, and places them against each other succinctly and in order. A comparison of the case for bi-metallism, with the case against it, as presented in Mr. Giffen's contribution to the *Fortnightly Review*, shows a contrast far from favourable to the latter, which is made up of a lot of abstruse theories and appeals to the authority of defunct and exploded political economists. Mr. Smith's paper, on the contrary, is a clear exposition backed up by practical reasoning, based on the experience of the past, the wants of the present, and the probabilities of the future, and we accordingly commend it to the notice of that very large class who are interested in this silver—and for India—this exchange question. Our London correspondent informs us that after the paper was read, the Conference passed an unanimous resolution appointing a committee to consider and to report upon the subject to the next meeting of the association. We are told that Mr. Smith's paper naturally excited great interest, and that a discussion ensued, in which several gentlemen took part. There can be no doubt that a like interest is now beginning to pervade the English manufacturing and commercial classes, and there is good ground for hoping that the general opinion will, before long, be in favour of England joining all the rest of the world in a mutual reconsideration of the existing position of international monetary law.

As Mr. Smith shows, public opinion in America as a whole, is in favour of bi-metallism, the delegates to the Paris Conference of last year having been authorized to favour a scheme by which it would be generally adopted. France has never been anything but bi-metallic, and would at once concur in having the system re established more permanently and on a sounder footing than before. Germany, we now know, has been re-converted. She has found that, in adopting mono-metallism, she was committing a mistake, and is ready, as she informed the American Minister, to modify her silver policy and to discuss the adoption of a bi-metallic standard, England alone stands in the way, yet England is the chief sufferer by the present derangement of the commerce of the world, caused as it has been, in no small degree, by the fluctuation of exchanges between her own currency and that of her chief customers. Take India, for instance. If the rupee were to regain its old and normal value, we are justified in supposing that this country's imports from England would be at once increased to the extent of nearly twenty per cent. And as it is with India, so is it with China, the States of South America, and other silver-using countries—England's chief customers. It is this fact that is beginning to be recognized by the powerful manufacturing classes in England. They are beginning to understand that a fall of twenty per cent. in the value of the monetary medium of those countries, without benefiting England in the slightest degree, has at the same time curtailed the purchasing powers of the countries in question, and has thus interfered vitally with English trade. As soon as the masses begin to grasp that fact, and when it is thoroughly understood that bi-metallism will mean increased trade, and an impetus to commerce, without any corresponding disadvantage—besides being in itself a correct and sound system of monetary law—we shall probably see the tide of public opinion strongly set in favour of the new movement. Mr. Giffen and his followers before casting in the weight of their authority in favour of mono-metallism should surely consider, first, whether the whole of the rest of the world is wrong, and the small school—whose dictum on such subjects is too slavishly followed in England—right in this matter. But, as we have said, practical experience will soon become too strong for musty theories. The British trader in his dealings with foreign nations is beginning to find that his transactions no longer possess the necessary element of certainty now that France has ceased to act the convenient office of money changer between him and his silver-using customers. Mr. Robert Lowe remarked, a short time ago, that for thorough unreasoning and dogged obstruction there is nothing to approach a thriving and highly respectable man of business—especially if the business be inherited. By that single fact he becomes an oracle, and why should he waste his time in thinking, when the balance at his banker's testifies for him that he is entirely master of the mysteries of the profession? But let Mr. Lowe's man of business find his banker's balance to be diminishing, and let him become convinced of the fact that for some cause or other his business is not what it was, and Mr. Lowe will see that the dogged obstruction he refers to will rapidly be replaced by a keen appreciation as to what is really at the root of the evil, with the result, that our wise men's nostrums will be thrown to the winds. That is what is happening in England about the currency question; for it is the business classes who are leading the way in the agitation for that reform of the monetary laws of the world, and for the unification of those laws, which the cosmopolitan tendencies of steam, telegraphs, and increased facilities of international communications generally, have rendered so necessary.

We have continually pointed out how interested India is in the progress of this movement. To lose as she is now losing will be ultimate ruin. Ruin to the Government whose revenue is payable in a metal that has been depreciated by twenty per cent. of its value, and ruin to the population who are the largest holders in the world of that metal. The favourite theme of men who air their oratory on Indian subjects—of Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bright—is the perilous condition of a Government which, like the Indian Government, cannot produce good budgets. We have had retrenchments vehemently demanded, and we have seen public works curtailed in response to that demand, while all the time the fact is silently passed over—the fact that in spite of a war expenditure of nearly three millions, and in spite of the unlooked for drain caused by famine expenditure, the Budget, which was so unsatisfactory, would actually have shown a small surplus if it were not for the loss in exchange; but, with that loss to face, there was instead, a deficit of three and a half millions to face. Even England herself could not stand an annual loss of that amount without imposing fresh taxation; and what shall be said of India, except that this depreciation of silver and of her currency, that this loss is the greatest evil that has befallen her in modern times. It is perfectly clear that, as matters now stand, the nations must continue to demonetize silver to a still greater extent than at present prevails. Each country will in turn be eventually forced to follow the bad example first set by England—as India is now by many advised to do—until the collapse comes—the collapse which the insufficient supply of gold will render inevitable. But in the meantime India will continue to suffer immense loss. It is argued that a low exchange, by stimulating exports, increases the prosperity of this country, but that argument is a fallacious one. The proper way to put it is, that a low exchange forces India to send more of her produce out of the country to pay for her foreign debts and for the commodities of other countries than would be necessary with a high exchange. In other words, if the value of the rupee was represented by two shillings, India would be able to take the same amount of merchandise and the same amount of treasure that she imports at present, but paying for them with twenty per cent. less of her produce than she is now compelled to send beyond her shores. It is said also, that by developing the internal communications and prosperity of the country, its export trade will be increased, and the Indian demand for silver will be enhanced. In this we are sometimes told lies the only chance of bringing back silver to its former value. But we have already shown that the year which yielded the largest Indian exports of produce, and the largest imports of bullion yet known was, nevertheless, the year in which, owing to the closing of the European mints to silver, that metal fell in value from twelve to fifteen per cent. Besides, increased exports will not necessarily mean increased imports of bullion. Sooner than take a depreciated metal in return for her produce, it is to be hoped that in the future, as in the past, increased exports will be paid for by increased imports, the balance which will have to be settled by payment in bullion remaining always about the same. So long as India has to pay a sum of seventeen millions annually to England as Home Charges, and so long as England and the countries of Europe refuse to accept payment in India's silver currency, so long, we submit, must the exchange difficulty continue. The only remedy will lie the other countries consenting to restore silver to its time-honoured place in the monetary systems of the world; and for that reason we trust that the Government and the Press of India will do what they can to further this movement, favoured, as it is, by Germany, France, and America, as well as by a large and ever increasing number of the leading merchants of Lancashire and London.

THE Allahabad paper, ever constant in its endeavour to curry favour with certain Simla officials in the hope of receiving scraps of news in return, has again made some unjustifiable remarks about the share the Bombay Government took in the late Afghan campaign. As everyone, both in India and in England knows, the scanty share of honours allotted to the Bombay Presidency amounted to nothing short of a scandal; yet so jealous are they in Bengal of any praise awarded outside the one peculiarly favoured circle, that even Lord Cranbrook's meagre remarks about Sir Richard Temple's work in Sind have been taken exception to. Says the Allahabad paper, which disgraces the vocation of independent English journalism:—"When Lord Cranbrook "says that Sir Richard Temple's exertions assisted materially in the removal of those obstacles "which threatened to impede the march of the "columns he is talking flatulent nonsense unworthy of a speaker having access to authentic "papers." Yet some time ago the *Pioneer* itself helped to publish to the world the information that upon the Bengal transport breaking down, the personal exertions of Sir Richard Temple and his Military Secretary, who never left the frontier, ably supplemented as they were by every official in Sind, succeeded in producing 30,000 camels from Sind alone, which were in due course sent on to be slaughtered by General Sir Donald Stewart, K.C.B. As the camels supplied by the Punjab for the use of the Kandahar column only numbered 15,000, surely Lord Cranbrook had studied the papers to effect when he said that the Bombay Governor's exertions had aided materially in the removal of "those "obstacles which threatened to impede the march "of the army." Too much is being made of the assertion that the stores forwarded to Quetta were not required. It is quite forgotten that the greater portion of those stores consisted of ordinance and other material necessitated by the establishment of a British garrison at Pishin. Indeed, most of the stores carried to Quetta were made up of warlike material, so that when a British army has again to advance Kandahar-ward, it will find its base ready, not five hundred miles away at a broken down Punjab railway terminus, but close to the scene of active operations. Not a word also has been heard about the admirable road which has been constructed by the Bombay Brigade from the Indus to Pishin. One lakh of rupees had been set aside by the Supreme Government for this purpose, yet that lakh has hardly as yet been trenched on, the Bombay sepoys and officers having themselves done all the work which the Bengal officers left behind them untouched in their hurry to scamper on to the extreme front. That road, in our opinion, represents the best work that the Kandahar column has performed. It has opened up communications along a route over which a large trade passes, and will remain a lasting and tangible monument to the British campaign in Western Afghanistan of 1878-79. We have quoted the *Pioneer's* remarks anent the work performed by Sir Richard Temple during his personal visit to the dreary wastes of Baluchistan. As a contrast, let us hear what the same paper has to say about an official who never left Simla:—"And it would have well become "Lord Cranbrook, to point out that next to the "Viceroy, in his claims on public gratitude for "any well-directed stroke of foreign policy in "India, the person who stands prominently for"ward is—the one person of whom in the whole "course of his clumsy speech he makes no mention "whatever—the Secretary to the Government in "the Foreign Department. It is only because of "the intensely personal character of Government "in India, and because above all other transac"tions those of foreign policy are directly worked "by the Viceroy himself, that the Foreign Secre"tary does not stand forward as the *most* promi"nent figure of all in connexion with such an "episode as the late Afghan war. It was "thoughtless therefore and unkind of Lord "Cranbrook in the highest degree to ignore all "this." There would appear to be no limit to the depth to which the proprietors of the *Pioneer* are prepared to prostitute the columns of that newspaper.

OUR Simla correspondent, in his letter published on Tuesday, hinted that there was some likelihood of affairs in Burma being shortly brought to a point, and of the Indian Government exchanging its existing passive, for a more active policy with reference to King Theebaw. We now learn that the difficulty which has arisen lies in the Burmese having revived their old claim to the independent province known as Red Karen. The people of this district have, on more than one occasion, asked to be taken under British protection; but although it has not hitherto accepted that responsibility, the Indian Government has steadfastly maintained the independence of the province against the pretensions of the Burmese Court. The question has in previous years, from time to time, cropped up, but the Burmese have hitherto always given way before matters became serious. King Theebaw has, however, again reopened the question, and, owing to the erratic character of that monarch's proceedings, combined with his utter recklessness, it is quite on the cards that he will precipitate matters by attempting the occupation of the Red Karen country, in which event, of course, hostilities would at once ensue. Perhaps, on the whole, it would not be a matter for much regret if the Burmese question did assume that phase. More money is lost in one month through the continued cessation of all trade in British Burma than it would take to remove King Theebaw altogether and to replace him by a sovereign more inclined to rule the country in order and in peace. Of all our Eastern possessions Burma is the most easily administered. The people like us, are loyal to our rule, and have prospered and flourished under us exceedingly. If it were not that Imperialism is out of fashion for the *nonce*, it might, for the reasons we name, be to the advantage of everybody, including the remnant of the Burmese royal family who exist in constant dread of asphyxiation, if we were to take over the remainder of the country altogether.

BI-METALLIC MONEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 15.

THE following paper was read by Mr. Samuel Smith, at the Conference on International Law, held this afternoon at the Guildhall:—

Among the various questions which appertain to the province of International Law, none appear to me of greater importance than those relating to Money. The intercourse of nations depends as much upon sound monetary laws as upon anything else within the domain of legislation. If uniform standards of weight and measure are to be aimed at, much more are uniform standards of value. If common principles of commercial law are to be sought after, much more should a common agreement in reference to the medium of exchange, whereby all operations of trade are carried on, and by which all international balances have to be settled. Monetary questions have hitherto been shirked, in consequence of their supposed complexity. The science of money is the least known of all the branches of Political Economy, and so many crude theories have been propounded with regard to the currency, that practical men for the most part shun the question; yet, I make bold to say, that the subject we venture to bring before this Conference is second in practical importance to none. Neither is it to be confounded for a moment with those crude theories to which I have referred. The principle of bi-metallism has now been accepted by a large number of the most acute intellects. It is rapidly making converts in all parts of Europe and America, and the time seems to be not far distant when everywhere out of England it will command the assent of the best monetary authorities. It is surely, then, desirable that strong efforts should be made to enlighten the British public on the merits of this question, so that the ultimate decision, when it is taken, may be with full knowledge of all the facts of the case. The proposition which we lay before the Congress is briefly this. "It is highly desirable that both Gold and Silver should be used by the world at large as full valued money, and that to accomplish this end an international agreement should be made to coin without restriction both metals alike, and use them as full legal tender at a fixed ratio to each other." It is not easy to keep this question free from a crowd of irrelevant details, with which it is encumbered in public discussion; nor is it easy to know how far one should recapitulate facts well known to all who have studied the question. Perhaps I will best serve the purpose of this assembly by referring as briefly as possible to the existing state of monetary law throughout the world, with a glance at its past history, and thus prepare the way for the consideration of its future prospects. Gold and Silver from the earliest times have constituted the money of the world—at least in all countries removed by one degree from primitive barbarism. Their natural qualities eminently fit them for that purpose—their rarity, their comparative steadiness of value, their divisibility, their extraordinary durability—in short, they have all the chemical as well as monetary qualities that fit them for this use, and are as obviously the gift of Providence to serve the purpose of money, as coal is to serve for fuel, or iron for human handicrafts. The universal instinct of man has grasped the use of the precious metals from the earliest ages, and no substitutes have ever been found which are in the least degree likely to supersede them. Up to the present century Silver was the leading metal, and discharged the principal monetary functions over most of the world; the value of the aggregate of Silver much exceeded that of the aggregate of Gold; in many countries it was the sole standard of value, while in few was Gold the sole standard. Monetary science was very little understood even in last century, but as commercial intercourse grew, the need of scientific arrangements was increasingly felt, and attempts were made to adjust the relative values of the metals, and to lay down sound principles of coinage. In the earlier periods of the world the coin was so frequently debased by unprincipled governments, and the intercourse of nations was so small, that there is little to be learned from studying their currency laws, and the starting point for our inquiry may fittingly be taken at the time when Sir Isaac Newton, as Master of the Mint, presented a report on the relative value of the metals, and recommended a bi-metallic system, based upon the ratio of 15·21 of Silver to 1 of Gold, and that became theoretically the law of England during most of last century; but as the silver coinage was very much clipt and worn, Gold was preferred as the medium of exchange, though it remained open to any one by coining Silver of full weight at the Mint to discharge his debts in that metal at the ratio fixed in the beginning of the century. Throughout the rest of Europe Silver remained the chief medium of exchange, and the ratio between the metals was remarkably steady during last century at about 15 of Silver to 1 of Gold. About the beginning of this century scintific reasoning was for the first time applied in good earnest to monetary questions. France, which has always been distinguished for clear thinking and luminous exposition in matters of finance, decided, in 1803, after careful examination, in favour of using both Gold and Silver as full legal tender at the ratio of 15½ to 1, and allowed either metal to be coined without restriction at her Mint. England, on the other hand, at the conclusion of her great war, during which she had suspended specie payments, decided in 1816 upon resuming in Gold alone, only using Silver as a token or inferior currency, not to be legal tender beyond 40s. Had she been happy enough to have adopted the wise system of France, we would not this day have been investigating the causes of the divorce that has taken place between the metals, and trying to apply a remedy. In 1821 the English law came into effect, and Great Britain since then has been a Gold monometallic country. But France persevered in her bi-metallism, and it answered so well, and her whole financial system was so solid and trustworthy, that a group of States joined her in 1865, called the Latin Union, and French ideas largely spread over Europe. The other great powers, though mainly Silver using countries, practically adopted the French ratio whenever they made use of Gold. The United States was also in theory bi-metallic all this century until it resumed specie payments a year or two ago; its ratio, however, was unwisely fixed at 16 of Silver to 1 of Gold, and the necessary consequence was that Silver left America, where it was undervalued, and went to France, where it was more highly valued. India, on the other hand, which had within this century gradually come under British rule, was constituted by us a country of Silver money, and Gold coins, which used to circulate freely under the native princes, were virtually demonetized. Now the great fact to which I wish to call your attention is this. The French ratio of 15½ to 1 was sufficient of itself to give practical fixity to the relative value of the metals for about three quarters of a century, that is to say, till France and the Latin Union restricted the coinage of Silver, 1873-4, under dread of the demonetized metal of Germany. The exhaustive discussions that have taken place on this question have convinced me that all the attempts of our opponents to prove that this fixity of relative value was caused by the respective yield of the metals from the mines, or by demand for commercial purposes (that is to say by the ordinary action of supply and demand), are utter failures, and do not touch the fringe of the subject. They remind one of nothing so much as the hopeless attempts of the ancient astronomers to explain the movements of the heavenly bodies, on the theory that the Earth was the centre of the Universe. When English commercial minds for the first time approach the consideration of this subject, they are sure to seize upon the cook of what I may call Free Trade ideas—that is to say, they import the language of the market into a region where it is meaningless, and get hopelessly adrift upon false analogies. It is like a naturalist, who only understands the laws of living organisms, attempting by means of them to unravel the science of chemistry; or the chemist, who only understands dead matter, attempting to explain the phenomena of life. Monetary science has laws of its own, quite distinct from those which apply to the common operations of trade, and they must be mastered in some degree before any intelligent discussion can take place. Now, anyone, who carefully examines the respective production of Gold and Silver during this century, and the great changes that have at various times occurred in the cost of producing one metal as compared with another, will perceive that this wonderful fixity of relative value must have arisen from some all-powerful cause quite apart from what is vulgarly called "supply and demand;" he will see that the ratio of 15½ to 1 existed during a long period, when Silver was produced to three or four times the value of Gold, and during another long period when Gold was produced to three or four times the value of Silver. It was equally unaffected by the great increase in the cost of producing Silver during the Civil Wars in South America, which closed the richest Silver mines, and the extraordinary decrease in the cost of producing Gold, when the rich mines of Australia and California were first discovered. It was equally unaffected by the entire cessation of the great Eastern demand for Silver, which happened once or twice in the earlier part of the century, or by the extraordinary demand which set in during the time of the Cotton Famine. Neither was it affected by the vast displacements of specie that occurred in many countries—such as the United States of America, Italy, Austria, &c., caused by war or national bankruptcy when inconvertible paper expelled metallic money. It may be asserted, in brief, that every possible convulsion occurred in the monetary world during the first three quarters of this century, and yet the tie between Gold and Silver was not broken. So long as the French Mint was open to coin either of them to an unlimited extent, and as full legal tender, it mattered not whether the yield of Gold was two millions a year or thirty millions; whether that of Silver was six or sixteen millions; whether the miners in Australia were extracting Gold at a cost of £1 per ounce, or in Nevada were producing Silver at 1s. 6d. per ounce; the relation between the metals was practically fixed and stable at 15½ to 1, with small variations in the London market very rarely exceeding 15⅝ to 1 on one side, or 15½ to 1 on the other, and these small oscillations were traceable to causes that can easily be explained. Now, those who ignore the equilibrating effect of the French ratio ought to be able to explain why when Silver was produced three times as plentifully as Gold it did not fall heavily in relative value; why when Gold was produced three times as plentifully as Silver it did not fall correspondingly; why when a prodigious demand existed for Silver for the East it did not sensibly raise the value of that metal; why when that demand was extinct it did not fall in value, and so forth—if those theories which attribute all fluctuations in value to pure commercial laws, such as those which regulate the value of cotton and calico be true, we should then see forty ounces of Silver at one time exchanging for one ounce of Gold, and four of Silver for one of Gold at another time, the two metals would have varied far more than copper and tin, or lead and iron, for the fluctuations in their relative yield have been unexampled. Our opponents, however, will reply, that another natural law interposes to prevent these excessive fluctuations of value, and that is their extraordinary durability. Most of the Silver and Gold produced since the time of Abraham must be in existence somewhere; consequently any great fluctuations in annual yield affect but little the value of this great mass. I readily grant this is true, but it does not invalidate the argument I have already deduced, it only modifies it. Even the whole stock of each metal has undergone great changes during this century. Speaking roughly, the quantity of Silver money in the world in 1848 was estimated at 600 millions stearling against 400 millions of Gold, while in 1870 the proportion had altered to 650 millions of Silver against 750 millions of Gold, that is, the one metal had increased nearly 90 per cent. in quantity against 10 per cent. in the other. These changes were the result of the discoveries of the Californian and Australian mines, which were most fertile from 1850 to 1870, when Silver was sparingly produced, yet the relative value of the metals remained practically unchanged. The simple explanation is, that the bi-metallic system of France and the Latin Union enabled the greater part of the Gold to be coined, and if need be exchanged for Silver at the old ratio, so that sellers of Gold who wished to buy Silver would not, anywhere in the world, give one ounce of Gold for 13 or 14 of Silver, when by sending it to France they could get 15½. It may be safely predicted, that, had France and the Latin Union refused to coin Gold after 1850, as they refused to coin Silver after 1872, we would have seen the same phenomenon on a greater scale than we have witnessed of late years—only Gold would have been the depreciated metal and Silver the enhanced one, and we would have been listening to the same arguments we are familiar with now, viz., that Gold was falling in obedience to great natural laws, and that Silver was rising, that it was vain to complain of those laws which were inexorable, and that no human legislation could withstand them. Our economists would have pointed to the mines of Australia and California, and said, "who can resist this torrent of thirty millions a year of Gold; is it likely that Silver, which only gives eight millions a year, will remain at the same ratio to Gold as in the old times when the yield of the two metals was nearly the same—Silver must inevitably rise and Gold fall—all our text books of political economy say so, all our authorities prove this to demonstration?" But it so happens, unfortunately for our opponents, that none of these events happened. France had the courage to stick to her system, the large addition of Gold took place, and was diffused gradually through the world without breaking the tie that bound it to Silver; the Gold using countries and the Silver using countries found no inconvenience arising from a change in the relative value of the metals; debts that had been contracted in Silver countries payable to Gold countries were defrayed at practically the same rate of exchange they were contracted at—there was no dislocation of commerce, such as has occurred of late years; no fraud on creditors by paying what was pratically 16s. in the pound on the one side, or it may be obtaining 24s. in the pound on the other. This fixity in value was an inconceivable gain to the commerce of the world, because it enabled the countries that had spare capital to lend it to those that had not, without the fear of a partial repudiation of debts from a change in the standard of value. But for this fixity the Indian railway system could hardly have been made, nor a vast number of reproductive works carried out in Europe and America—the beneficial flow of capital from countries having a Gold to countries having a Silver currency went on undisturbed from 1850 to 1870, as it did from 1800 to 1850. Capitalists in this country never inquired why this fixity of value existed—it had been substantially so far nearly two centuries, and it was supposed to be an ordinance of nature no one in those days understood that it was the result of the French bi-metallic system. As I have observed elsewhere, we were like a man who never had suffered from dyspepsia, and hardly knew he had a stomach, and who first acquired a knowledge of that organ from a severe fit of indigestion. The British public took for granted that Gold and Silver must somehow be worth intrinsically as 1 to 15½, in other words that Silver naturally fetched about 5s. an ounce, and it is only the experience of the last few years of its diminished value that this notion. We think we have now reached the point at which we may formulate the following conclusions. In spite of enormous changes in the relative production of the precious metals and in the commercial demand for them, France succeeded by her bi-metallic system in preserving a practical equilibrium between them for seventy years, and to a less extent the same result was reached during the previous century by more imperfect machinery. And further, the painful dislocation which has taken place in the last few years is in no sense the result of ordinary commercial laws, but purely caused by changes in monetary legislation, and more especially by the closing of the mints of France and the Latin Union to the free coinage of Silver since 1872. We go so far as to assert that had the bi-metallic countries of Europe ventured to face the consequences of German demonstization, the thirty or forty millions of Silver thus thrown on the market would have disappeared as easily as the five hundred or six hundred millions of Gold produced between 1850 and 1870. It was not merely the fear of the German Silver that caused the change of policy by France, there was political rivalry as well, and there was the antecedent diffusion of Gold mono-metallic doctrine by Chevalier and his followers, both in France and Germany, urged on by a school of doctrinaires in this country, who imagined that it would be for the good of the world to have a single Gold standard universally adopted. No one had the foresight to perceive the evil that would follow from attempting to expel one of the two factors of which money was composed—the scientific theorists were all on the side of Gold, and there was a widely diffused opinion on the Continent that the prosperity of England was in some way due to her single Gold standard. Nations like individuals follow leaders, and as England, the chief commercial country, had given a factitious honour to Gold, her neighbours and rivals only awaited a chance to imitate her. The French indemnity to Germany was the chance, and had the war gone the other way, France would most likely have done what Germany did; but as that was impossible, the next best thing was to thwart Germany by refusing to coin her Silver, and so compelling her to sell at a heavy loss. There is no doubt that nations can, to a wonderful extent, injure each other by bad monetary laws, and as the whole world is smarting under the effect of this at present, and is at last awake to the evils of divorcing Gold from Silver, the time seems opportune to attempt an alliance between the metals on a broader and sounder basis than has ever existed before. Now the scheme which we lay before you is this—that the leading Powers of the world are four, viz., the British Empire (including India and the Colonies), France, the United States and Germany, should come to an agreement to coin both Gold and Silver, without restriction, at a fixed ratio, and make them severally, or jointly, full legal tender for all debts. These four Powers comprise all the important specie paying countries in the world; they probably hold among them three-fourths of all the Gold and Silver in the world, and they own all the principal mines. It can be shown by a mathematical demonstration that the ratio adopted by them must rule everywhere else throughout the world. It is a perfect delusion to suppose that either metal could be cheap or dear under such an arrangement, and that the undervalued metal would leave this monetary union of Powers and seek some undiscovered region where it was more highly prized. The rest of the world is nearly all composed of poor countries, that are debtors to the rich ones which form our suggested union. They have no power of taking specie to any extent, and the little they require can be easily furnished from the annual produce of the mines. Probably China is the only country outside this union that absorbs any quantity of specie, and she takes Silver perhaps to the extent of one-third or one-fourth the annual produce of the mines. India, which is the largest absorbent of Silver, would, under our proposed arrangement, take either metal, according to the taste of the people and according to the convenience of merchants. The exchange between London and Calcutta would, under this system, be as steady as the exchange between London and Melbourne now is, and those harassing fluctuations would be put an end to. The world would then have, virtually, identical money, and capital could flow from the bi-metallic countries to the poorer Silver using countries without fear of virtual repudiation at some future date. Banks and merchants could give credits and push commerce with safety, knowing that the money in which they would be repaid had a fixed relationship to what they used at home. Those slight oscillations in the value of Silver measured by Gold, which existed till 1872, could not exist now, for they were rendered possible only by the limited area of French bi-metallism, and the excessive strain to which it was subjected by the mono-metallic countries round about, and chiefly by England, which at one time needed vast amounts of Silver to send to the East, at other times needed no Silver, but took large amounts of Gold. Very much is made by our opponents of the fact that French bi-metallism did not produce absolute fixity of ratio between the metals in the London market, and that slight premiums had sometimes to be paid on Silver. These trifling variations, it may be observed, were spread slowly over many years, and resulted from France standing nearly alone; but now we often see as violent changes in a week as then happened in a year, and probably the fluctuations in each one year since 1872 have been nearly as numerous and as great as in the whole seventy years preceding, and, if we mistake not, will continue on the same scale in the future till some plan akin to ours is adopted. The chief objections urged to our scheme are three-fold:—1. That Silver is not so suitable as Gold for the commerce of rich nations. 2. That future discoveries may be made of either Gold or Silver mines so rich as to upset the ratio agreed upon. 3. That we are debasing the currency. As to the first objection we would reply that it would be perfectly valid if payments could only be made in solid metal; if waggon loads of Silver had to be carried about no doubt the inconvenience would be excessive, and this difficulty would have prevented any scientific scheme of bi-metallism being adopted in the rude ages before banking facilities were known, but in all civilised countries now the transfer of coin has almost ceased for large payments, and the London Clearing House, which settles nearly 100 millions sterling weekly with a mere handful of coin, is a sample more or less of the business of all civilised countries. Metallic money is, in fact, only wanted as a reserve in the coffers of banks to secure the convertible paper issued on the strength of it, and the only effect of our scheme, so far as England is concerned, would be that the Bank of England would hold Silver as well as Gold, and issue notes thereon; the pound sterling would in future represent a fixed weight of either Gold or Silver instead of a fixed weight of Gold alone; it would resemble the franc in France, which represents a certain weight of Gold or 15½ times its weight of Silver. It could easily be provided that tenders of Silver as between man and man should be limited to small sums, and indeed it might be desirable to apply the same limitation to Gold, for tenders of 1,000 or 2,000 sovereigns are by no means convenient payments to the receiver. The Bank of England, or the other issuing banks, should, however, be bound to pay all their notes in specie when required, and the specie might either be alternative Gold and Silver, as is the case with the Bank of France at present, or a joint tender of both metals. These questions are merely matters of detail which monetary experts can settle, and only require to be glanced at in a brief paper like this. The second objection is—that future discoveries may be made of either Gold or Silver mines so rich as to upset any ratio of value that may be agreed upon. We reply, that there is no likelihood of any discoveries being made more rich than those of Australia and California, which suddenly increased the yield of Gold four or fivefold; and yet did not disturb the ratio fixed by the French bi-metallic system. This present century has witnessed the widest divergences in the yield of the metals probably known in the history of the world. According to Ernest

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4., 5 P.M.

The closing of price of Bar Silver per ounce to-day is 51¾d., being a decline of ⅛d. as compared with last week's prices.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India held this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7⅞d., received 6 per cent., all above that rate it full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 35 lakhs.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 77⅞; Four-and-a-half ditto, 83⅝.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA REGATTA.

POONA, SEPT. 3.

The Senior Pairs were won for Bombay by Messrs. Frere and Young. This was one of the best races we have yet had.

The Senior Sculls were easily won by Frere. This was also a good race.

Poona won the Service Pair.

To-night His Excellency the Governor distributed the prizes.

THE CASE OF FORTUNE.

POONA, SEPT. 3.

Judge Newnham finally acquitted Fortune this morning. The circumstance fully confirmed the correctness of the Jury's verdict on all the three charges.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Latest advices from Capetown, dated the 19th of August, state that Amanekauze, together with Cetewayo's kraal, has been destroyed. Cetewayo, with a few followers, closely pursued by the British, has fled into the bush and has taken a direction southwards. Three of Cetewayo's sons and several Zulu Chiefs have surrendered with all Cetewayo's cattle.

GENERAL LAZAREFF'S SUCCESSOR.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 3.

General Lomakin has been appointed to succeed the late General Lazareff in command of the Russian expeditionary force against the Turcomans.

THE TWO EMPERORS.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 3.

An interview will take place at Alexandrov to-day between the Czar and the Emperor of Germany.

GENERAL LAZAREFF'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

Later advices from St. Petersburg state that General Tergoukasow, and not General Lomakin, will succeed General Lazareff.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF CEYLON.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Queen's Advocate in Ceylon has been appointed Chief Justice of the Island.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ancona, with the outward English mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 3 a. m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dholleras	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	6-7½
40's Mule Twist	0-9¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77⅞
4½ per cent. do.	83⅝
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	111¼
Bar Silver	51⅝

Arrivals—Manila and Earl Granville.

Departure—Crocodile.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 3, 2-50 P. M.

Hongkong, 3rd—Manilla Mail 6th.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
	Total previously registered...	0 97	63 55	66 78
2	Tuesday ...	0 7	.....	.....
3	Wednesday ...	.....	0 05	0 24
	Total.....	55 79	63 90	67 2
	Fall up to 3rd Sep. 1878.....	88 77	96 45	94 7
	Do. to 3rd Sep. 1877.....	57 65	89 45	69 69

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up at 5 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—SEPT. 3.

CANNANORE, 5 p. m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. Fall of rain 28 cents.

KARWAR, 5-5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W. 5; thermometer 82; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 15 cents.

MANGALORE (2nd.)—Weather rainy; wind S. W. N.W. Fall of rain 67 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-45 p. m.—Weather fine; wind E.; thermometer 90; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N.W. and W. variable; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 6 cents.

RAINFALL ON THE GUJARAT LINE.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1ST SEPT.

We have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew :—

BARODA.	In. Cts.	SABURMATI.	In. Cts.
Previously reported ..	32 22	Previously reported ...	28 79
August 30	0 35	August 30	0 35
„ 31	0 8	„ 31	0 60
Total.....	32 80	Total.....	29 74
VERRAMGAM.	**In. Cts.**	**WUDWAN.**	**In. Cts.**
Previously reported ...	27 8	Previously reported ...	14 18
August 30	0 7	August 30	0 17
„ 31	0 40	„ 31	0 10
Total	27 55	Total	14 40
KHARAGHORA.	**In. Cts.**		
Previously reported	12 29		
August 30	0 14		
„ 31	0 2		
Total?.....	12 45		

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WEATHER REPORT

FOR WEEK ENDED AUGUST 29.

(As taken at 10 A.M.)

Station.	Barometer. Reduced to 32° and to Sea-level.	Barometer. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Dry bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Thermometer in Shade. Wet bulb.	Thermometer in Shade. Change since yesterday.	Humidity. Percentage of saturation.	Humidity. Change since yesterday.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity in miles per hour for 12 recdings 24 hours.	Rainfall. Amount of cloud 0 to 10.	Rainfall. Rainfall in past 24 hours.
Jacobabad	29·563	-119	92·3	+0·5	81·6	62	— 3		E	3	1	...
Kurrachee	29·665	-065	85·5	+1·0	77·9	70	— 5		N W	13	9	...
Deesa	29·765	-036	91·7	0	77·7	63	+ 2		S W	10	7	0·18
Rajkot ..	29·738	+019	94·1	+1·0	76·1	68	— 3		W	13	6	0·19
Surat	29·761	-018	80·6	+0·5	77·0	65	— 6		S W	7	10	0·50
Malegaon.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
Poona.....	29·829	-024	77·6	+0·5	71·2	72	— 2		W	14	8	...
Sholapore.	29·831	-025	79·3	-0·2	73·3	74	+ 7		WNW	8	9	0·07
Bombay...	29·880	-012	80·0	-2·0	78·4	96	+ 7		W	14	9	0·43
Goa *	29·861	-028	78·2	-1·0	77·0	93	+ 4		W	4	9	0·65
Akola	29·762	-040	79·7	-1·5	74·1	76	+ 2		W S W	8	10	...
Amraoti.	29·738	-049	79·7	-1·5	74·5	78	+ 2		W	1	9	...
Belgaum...	29·873	-050	72·4		69·6	87	+ 2		WNW	8	10	0·06

WEATHER REMARKS.

Kurrachee—Wind variable.

Deesa—Dark gloomy weather; passing showers during day.

Rajkot—Strong wind; passing showers during day.

Surat—Overcast with rain; moist and muggy.

Poona—Dark gloomy weather.

Sholapore—Thunder and lightning at distance.

Bombay—Passing showers during day.

Goa*—Drizzling rain; foggy.

Akola—Overcast; fine weather with passing clouds.

Amraoti—Fine weather with passing clouds.

Belgaum—Overcast; passing showers during day.

* Not corrected to Calcutta standard.

The discussion in the Municipal Corporation of the motion to appoint a Committee of inquiry into the system of property assessments in Bombay was concluded yesterday, when the additional speakers on the subject were Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, who proposed an amendment restricting the work of the Committee to endeavouring to ascertain the causes of the falling off in the Municipal revenue from house property, and Dr. Blaney, who supported the original motion. Mr. Gocouldas Jugmohundas having replied on the whole debate, the Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant) was invited by the Chairman to state his views. Mr. Grant strongly opposed the appointment of a Committee, until after the revision which is just about to be undertaken, at any rate; and charged Mr. Gocouldas with bringing forward his motion in a feeling of antagonism to Mr. Hutchinson, the Assessor. He asserted that Mr. Gocouldas had been assisted in getting up his case by discharged servants of the Assessment Department, and by a native who had formerly been associated with Mr. Hutchinson in business but was now on bad terms with him, and further asserted that Mr. Gocouldas had been "tampering" with subordinates at present employed in the Assessor's Office. Mr. Gocouldas flatly contradicted these statements, and Mr. Grant was called to order by the Chairman for introducing such matters into the discussion. But the Commissioner had a graver objection to the motion in the fact that, whereas the falling off last year was only Rs. 49,000 on the whole assessments in the city, there is already this year, on the few returns (only one hundredth part of the whole) which have been sent in, a falling off of over Rs. 78,000. This Mr. Grant attributed in a great measure to the influence of the agitation about the assessment and the proposal to appoint a Committee, and he held up before the Corporation the prospect of a further falling off if the agitation was proceeded with, not improbably bringing in its train an increase of taxation. After the Commissioner's speech, Mr. Mehta desired to withdraw his amendment, but the Chairman, who approved of it, would not allow it to be withdrawn, with the result that on being put to the vote, no hands were held up in its favour. The original motion was next put, and secured 14 votes, as compared to 26 against it.

The suit brought by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to eject the Mahomedan fakir from the Victoria Gardens was dismissed with costs by Mr. Spencer, acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, who yesterday delivered an elaborate judgment in the case. His Honour wound up in these terms :—"I have refrained, as it is my duty to do in a case in which I conceive I have no jurisdiction, from expressing any opinion on the merits of the case or the title which has been set up. That title may be a bad one, but this is not the tribunal which has jurisdiction to investigate it; and I have little doubt that if I were to decide on that title in favour of the plaintiffs, the High Court would by a merit of prohibition restrain the judgment of the court from being enforced on the ground that it had exceeded its jurisdiction. For the reasons I have given, I am of opinion that the special jurisdiction conferred on this court by section 91 of Act 9 of 1850 was not intended to apply to such a case as the one before me. The case must be struck out for want of jurisdiction. The plaintiffs to pay the defendants' costs."

Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, leaves for Europe by the mail steamer of the 13th prox. on three months' leave of absence.

The Aden news report for the week ending August 27th says :—The Indian Government steamer Dagmar returned from Cape Guardafui this afternoon with 121 pilgrims on board from the wrecked dhow Such. No cases of cholera, fever and rinderpest have entirely disappeared from the settlement, and no fresh case of either disease has been reported from the interior.

It is notified in the current number of the *Gazette of India* that the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the prohibitions and directions of the Indian Arms (1878) Act, such arms, ammunition, and military stores brought into an Indian port, as may be declared under manifest to be consignments, without transhipment, to another port, provided such other port be not situate on the coast of India, between the most westerly point of India and the most southerly point of British Burma, and provided such port be not a foreign port on the eastern sea-board of Africa. This exemption will become void in the event of any of the articles claiming such exemption being landed at, or transhipped in, the port into which they may have been brought.

The reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending August 26 state that in Madras there was more rain than during the previous week; prospects are promising. In Bombay general, and in parts every, rain has fallen; a break is required in some districts; locusts have done some damage in Sind, and rats are doing harm in parts of Ahmednagar and Dharwar; prospects are excellent. Rain has been general in Bengal; but more is still wanted in most parts of the Burdwan Division, in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Balasore; considerable damage has been caused by floods in Behar, Moorshedabad and Rajshahye; in Cuttack also and Pooree much damage is apprehended from inundations; prospects of the winter rice are on the whole promising. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there has been heavy rain during the week, and a break is much needed in places; prospects remain favourable. Good rain has fallen in the Punjab and prospects are much improved. The rain in the Central Provinces has been less than in the previous week, but a break would prove beneficial to the *kharif* crops; prospects continue favourable. In British Burma the rain has been general; some damage has been done to crops by insects; prospects are good. In Assam also and the other Provinces and States the rain has been general and plentiful, and prospects are very favourable. Despite inundations in parts of Bengal, and excessive rain in some other parts of the country, prospects are on the whole good throughout the Empire. In the Punjab the rain that has fallen during the week has removed all apprehensions that were entertained of drought.

The Court's decision in the Ava-Bronhilda collision case has been given against the sailing ship, the steamer being held by the Court to be entirely free from blame. Captain Scurr, of the Bronhilda, has had his certificate suspended for three months.

The Ceylon Government has made arrangements for lending the Colombo Municipality money for carrying out a new water supply scheme. The works are estimated to cost £291,000.

A correspondent writes to a Madras paper, pointing out that unless the Rampa rebellion is utterly subdued before the 15th October, the troops must remain at Rajahmundry, inactive, for full four months, as owing to the deadly nature of the jungles in that neighbourhood, not even natives can be exposed to the risk of the fever which prevails at that season. Two of the ringleaders have been already captured and sent to Gopaulpore; all that now remains to be done is to secure the two chief ringleaders—Chendriah and Thamen Dora, after which, the correspondent thinks, the whole rebellion must of necessity collapse.

Masters of vessels should bear in mind that the northern and southern port buoys at Madras, which are now laid in eight fathoms of water, are danger buoys. Vessels making or leaving the anchorage of Madras should not pass inside of these buoys, as the rubble bases of the groynes extend seaward much further than the walls themselves, and have in some places only seventeen feet of water over them.

A distinguished Indian civilian has just passed away in the person of Mr. F. M. Lind, who died at Norwood, London, on the 13th ultimo. At the time of the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 he was Magistrate and Collector of Benares, and took a prominent part in keeping that town and district quiet. So admirable, indeed, were the arrangements made under the superintendence of Mr. Lind that the whole of the treasure, stamps, Government records, &c., were safely preserved. In June, 1857, hearing that upwards of 40 Europeans had been compelled to abandon Jaunpur, and to seek refuge under the shelter provided by a friendly chief, he immediately organized a party of volunteers, and, making a forced march during the night of 25 miles through a country seething in revolt, he succeeded in bringing in all the refugees to Benares. Mr. Lind subsequently did good service in Oude. At the beginning of 1863 he was selected to fill the office of Commissioner of the Allahabad Division, and almost immediately afterwards was offered a seat on the bench of the Sadr Court. Ill-health, however, compelled him to decline the offers and to return to England. Mr. Lind subsequently was appointed Commissioner of the Agra Division, and after an interval of a few years assumed charge of the Meerut Division, a post which he held up to the time of his final departure from India in 1876. He had, indeed, been offered the coveted post of a Judge of the High Court, North-West Provinces, but he elected to remain in the executive branch of the service. Mr. Lind's name will be inseparably connected with those who did their country no ordinary service during the troublous period of 1857-58.

The number of deaths from cholera registered in the Punjab in the last two weeks of July was 1,564, and the total number of deaths up to that time 21,611. Sixty-four deaths had occurred at Simla from cholera, fourteen during the last week; but since the heavy rains the disease has been dying out. Umritsar was the only large town in which many cases occurred in the last week of July.

Cattle disease in the Punjab has caused great hardship among the villagers, and numerous applications for advances for the purchase of plough cattle is the result. In the Rawal Pindi tahsil alone 2,733 cattle are reported to have died from the disease; 2,297 in the Gujar Khan tahsil; close upon a thousand in the Kahuta tahsil; and several also in Pindi Gheb, Murree, Attok and Fatehgang. The total mortality may be taken in round numbers at ten thousand.

Calcutta is now mentioned as the place where the darbar for the reception of the Amir Yakub Khan, which has been talked of, will be held next cold weather. The *Pioneer* writes that it is probable the Agra notion will be dropped, and the Amir received at Calcutta towards the end of December or beginning of January. It will suit him better to come at that time than later, and at that time it will suit the Viceroy better to receive him at the capital than up-country.

A correspondent in London, whose military information is always good, sends us (*Civil and Military Gazette*) the important information that a reserve of officers is to be at once established. It is to be composed of officers who have served in the regular army or who have retired with pension or gratuity. Officers who have altogether retired without any liability to be called upon for further service are eligible and may apply at once for commissions as army reserve officers. This order will, it is said, apply to officers of the Indian army who have retired since the amalgamation of the services. Of course a limit will be made as regards age, and some proof of physical fitness will possibly be required.

We learn from our Broach correspondent that cotton and all other crops are in first-class condition. There will be an early ginning season this year, he adds.

Senhor Francisco Joaquim da Costa e Silva, Director General of the Marine Department and Ultramar, left Portugal for Goa as the Special Commissary to put the new treaty into execution in November next.

Harvest operations have commenced at Goa and show good results. The general prospect of the fields is said to be satisfactory.

The number of the *Bombay Government Gazett*e which contained the Anglo Portuguese treaty had a brisk demand from the Portuguese subjects. The usual price of eight annas per copy was suddenly raised on the afternoon of the publication to one rupee and a half, which has given rise to remarks that the English Government have soon commenced to levy indirect taxes.

A considerable modification of the Ceylon harbour works is contemplated by a proposed abandonment of the breakwater jetties and the northern arm on sanitary and economical grounds. The object is to enable the Government to meet the interest and sinking fund from such a moderate scale of port and harbour dues, as will not deter shipping from frequenting the harbour.

In a case heard before the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, the learned Chief Justice commented in severe terms upon the conduct of the Bombay Government as arbitrary and unjust in resuming in a summary way possession of certain lands and cancelling the *sanads* after they were once granted. If Government believed that the sanads were granted under a mistake, their proper remedy, their Lordships (the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice M. Melvill) remarked, was a civil suit in a competent court for the cancellation of the *sanads* issued under the provisions of the Summary Settlement Act which was as much binding upon the Government as it was upon the grantees. A decree was given for the plaintiffs as against Government, who were directed to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit and of the appeal. A report of the case will be found in another column.

Thus far the receipts of coffee in Colombo have been light, and instead of the new season being in advance of the last, it will in reality be late. The *Ceylon Times* states, it is now tolerably certain that the total shipments of coffee for the year ending 30th September next will not reach 850,000 cwts.

It is the agreeable privilege of Englishmen to flatter themselves that their own country is essentially "of the home of the free." The absolute correctness of this boast, however—like that of most general assertions based upon sentiment rather than upon fact—is susceptible of doubt, when tests are applied to it similar to that afforded by the recent adventures of Mr. John Taylor, now residing in Hastings, and late of her Majesty's Gaol, Lewes. This person, a hard-working day-labourer, was arrested one fine morning, as he was going to his work, for a debt which he had never contracted. He was manacled, and marched through the streets of Hastings in broad daylight, exposed to the indignant contemplation of his fellow-townsmen, who naturally regarded him as a criminal desperado of the deepest dye. Conveyed by rail to Lewes, he was there consigned to gaol for seven days before the authorities found out that it was Thomas and not John Taylor, who was "wanted" for arrears of taxes; for John owed neither to his parish nor to his Sovereign one single doit. During his imprisonment his wife and children suffered agonies of alarm and suspense. His own feelings may "better be imagined than described." When he came out he found his situation occupied by another man; and his poverty disabled him from entering an action against the persons who had illegally incarcerated him; for "he could not give security for costs." Arrested for the defalcations of another man—degraded by public exposure in manacles—shut up in a cell for seven days and nights with nothing better than prison diet to eat and drink, and eventually told that "he might go home, as there was nothing against him," we wonder what John Taylor's view is, at the present moment, of the patriotic apophthegm, "England is the home of the free!"

The helter-skelter fashion in which the House of Commons has been latterly rushing through its business seems to have "demoralised" even the clerks of the House and their assistants. A few days before the prorogation a curious notice appeared on the paper in the name of Sir George Campbell, "To call attention to the evil caused by excessive oscillations of the policy of the Indian Government and the cost to India of very expensive establishments, educated and invested with great families one day and induced to retire, by large bonuses and pensions another, especially with reference to reductions in the Public Works Department, and to move for papers." The solution of this puzzle was furnished by Sir George Campbell when the House met on the following day. An "alarming mistake" had, he said, been made in his notice of motion. He certainly never meant to accuse the Government of maintaining a large staff of persons in India and investing them with "great families." What he intended to say was that these persons were invested with "great privileges."

New York editors are not very complimentary to each other. The *New York Dramatic News* thus describes the staff of the *Herald* :—"Anybody who knows anything at all about the *New York Herald* knows that it is at present conducted on what may be called a basis of the strictest intemperance. That is, everyone connected with it, no matter in what capacity or position, gets wildly and helplessly drunk as often as he possibly can without doing permanent violence to his tenure of office. The intellectual department of our esteemed contemporary has always got a head on it, so to speak. When the managing editor returns to a brief interval of sobriety, his junior next in rank proceeds to 'get full' as speedily and as thoroughly as he can, and so on and so on, until, from the top of the ladder to its lowest round, the long gamut of intoxication has been completely run."

BOBMAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 30th August 1879

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,802	0	0
Merchandise	51,112	0	0
Telegraph	340	0	0
Other Receipts	1,200	0	0
Total Rs... ...	86,454	0	0
Corresponding week in August 1878			
Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,288	0	0
Merchandise	40,978	0	0
Telegraph	409	0	0
Other Receipts	53	0	0
Total Rs.	74,703	0	0
Increase Rs.	11,751	0	0

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 30.

We are happy to say that, so far as we can judge from past experiences and present appearances, we have every reason to expect a prosperous season. The past two disasterous ones, the former of drought, the latter of excessive rain, have caused serious want and distress, which only an exceptionally good year can ameliorate. Every sign at present is propitious; we have had our quantum of rain. In this province the "bajari" promises to be a 16-anna crop, while we hear that in some parts of Kathiawar hopes are entertained of a 20-anna one; "javari" and other cereals are also everything that could be wished for. So we think we may safely say that, unless some unforeseen calamity occur (such as a visit from our quondam friends the locusts), we may look forward with certainty to a plentiful harvest,—well stored granaries.

The Rev. R. Jeffery, of the Free Kirk, Bombay, was here last week. During his stay here he visited most of the educational institutions of the city, taking a particular interest in the girls' schools. On Sunday evening he delivered a beautiful and interesting discourse to a highly appreciative audience, consisting of many of the European residents, and a large gathering of the most intelligent and influential native gentlemen of the city.

Writing of "influential meetings," reminds me of an amusing little tit-bit which appeared on Friday, the 22nd instant, in the sub-editorial columns of your credulous contemporary, the *Times of India*. It was to the effect that a telegram had been received from Ahmedabad, reporting that an "influential meeting" was to be held to recognise the valuable services of the Rev. W. McMordie, and the high esteem in which the reverend gentleman was held by all who knew him! Much astonished that such a meeting could be in contemplation, and at the same time fully recognising the fact that the *Times of India* telegrams are not infallible, I made enquiries and elicited that no such meeting had been or was to be held, the only ground for the telegram being that an obscure individual, for some occult reason, had been trying to get up a meeting of the kind mentioned in the telegram, but had not met with the slightest encouragement, and little wonder, for it is now nearly five years since the reverend gentleman resided here, and his "valuable services," whatever they may have been, have meantime sunk into oblivion. I should fancy, on seeing the telegram referred to Mr. McMordie must have felt inclined to exclaim, "save me from my friends." However, should he be disappointed at the result of the aforementioned individual's efforts on his behalf, he can console himself with the reflection that one of the acutest judges of human nature has told us that "the evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones."

BOMBAY.

The fall of rain at Poona up to 6 p. m. on the 1st of September is 28 in. 60 cents.

A Pick-pocket.—Mahomed Ismail was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a currency note for Rs. 5 from the pocket of one Nicholas, a sailmaker. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Trespass.—A Hindu, named Shewa Banna, was yesterday sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. W. Webb, he having been found in the dwelling house of Cowasjee Dorabjee, with intent to commit theft.

Suspicious Theft.—Sumsoodeen Tyebjee, a dealer in second-hand goods, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. W. Webb, for having in his possession certain gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 28, reasonably suspected of being stolen.

Attempting to commit Suicide.—A Mahomedan, named Hussain Jooma, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of attempting to commit suicide by swallowing a poisonous dose of opium. He was sentenced to simple imprisonment for a month.

Cheating.—A Parsee, named Ardaseer Cursetjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb on two separate charges of dishonestly inducing two liquor-shop keepers to receive copper coins quicksilvered over for genuine silver coins. He was sentenced to twenty-one months' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lallbaugh on view of the body of a Hindu woman, named Anpoorna, the wife of one Laximon, employed in a spinning and weaving mill. Deceased, it appears, having had a quarrel with her husband hung herself. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by hanging herself."

Housebreaking and Theft.—Sonoo Essoo, Soorkia Balloo, and Gunnoo Gopall were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb, the first prisoner of housebreaking and theft of property, and the other two of dishonestly receiving the same. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, prisoner No. 2 to four months' similar imprisonment, and the other to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Death of a Native Banker.—We regret to announce the death on the 26th ultimo at Nagore, near Bickaneer, of Rai Bahadur Bunsilal Abeerchund, a well-known banker of Bombay. He was 62 years old, and was apparently in good health when he left Bombay for his native country. On the way, however, he was attacked with paralysis and soon after died. For his valuable services to Government in Central India, the honorary title of "Rai Bahadoor" was conferred on him by the Supreme Government. He had formed valuable business connexions with the Banks of Bombay and Bengal, and had agencies at almost all the principal trading towns in the country.

A False Charge.—At the Girgaon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, a Persian Parsee, named Ardesir Bomanjee Eranee, was charged, at the instance of one Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, head fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop at Parel, with having committed an assault upon the person of the complainant as well as with preferring against him a false charge of receiving an illegal gratuity. The complainant admitted in cross-examination that there was no assault committed by the defendant, and further that he had not charged him before any public officer with receiving any gratuity. These and certain other admissions made by the complainant led his Worship to come to the conclusion that the complaint of a frivolous nature and he dismissed it accordingly.

Police Acquittals.—Morajee bin Toolsajee, a Maratha, and patel of the village of Pimpulgaum, and Sakharam bin Goojajee, a Ramoshi and a resident of the same village, were placed before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, at Poona the other day, charged under Section 400 of the I. P. Code, *idem*, charged with belonging to a gang of dacoits. In disposing of the case, Dr. Fraser said :—The accused were brought before me charged with abetting dacoity; but all the evidence for the prosecution is that they did not do so. Then they were charged with not giving information that dacoits had come to their village, but no evidence is offered for the prosecution that dacoits came to their village. In the charge sheet the charge is entered under Section 400, Indian Penal Code; but the Police do not pretend that the accused belong to any gang of dacoits, and therefore, it is evident and undeniable that the accused were charged under that Section only in order that they might be detained in custody. This is a gross abuse of police power. The accused are discharged under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION AGAINST THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court, on Thursday last, the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of himself and Mr. Justice M. Melvill in the case of Dolsang Bhowsang and others, original plaintiffs and appellants, against the Government of Bombay and others, original defendants and respondents. Mr. Telang and Mr. Nagindas Talsidas appeared for the appellants; and the Advocate General and Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas, Government Pleader, appeared for the Government of Bombay.

The plaintiffs are the Grassias of the village of Navli, in the Collectorate of Kaira, who had been enjoying for a long time their vanta lands, consisting of 655½ bighas, on the payment to Government of a quit rent of Rs. 1,488-4-3 per annum. In consideration of their long enjoyment, the Government of Bombay, in 1864-65, granted to these Grassias, under the Summary Settlement Act, Bombay Act VII. of 1863, sanads which declared them entitled to enjoy their lands in perpetuity on payment to Government of the sum of Rs. 1,488-4-3 per annum and the summary settlement of two annas in a rupee calculated on the difference between Rs. 2,162, which was the full assessment, and Rs. 1,488-4-3. The sanads were as usual issued in the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and under the signature of the Governor of Bombay. In 1869 the Government, acting on the representations of their revenue officers, passed a resolution for the cancellation of the sanads, imposed full assessment on the lands, entered them as Sarkin (Government) lands in the names of the actual occupants who were the plaintiffs' tenants, and which according to that time were registered in the plaintiffs' names as Vanta-salami, and thereby dealt with them more harshly than in similar cases where the resumption of lands (that is, the imposition of full assessment) was considered justifiable. Whenever lands, wholly or partially exempt, are resumed, the only thing that is done is that the land holder is allowed to hold possession and enjoy the resumed lands on payment of the full assessment. The plaintiffs were not allowed even to do that. The Government were induced to take this step by the representations of the revenue officers, who thought that the sanads had been granted under a wrong impression to the Grassias although it was never alleged that any fraud or deception was practised by the plaintiffs, nor that the Government officers were led into such wrong impression by any thing for which the plaintiffs could be held responsible. The plaintiffs brought their suit in the court of the District Judge of Ahmedabad for a declaration that they were the proprietors of the lands in dispute, that Government had no power to alter the description of the lands from Salami to Sarkin lands in the revenue records, and to register them in the names of the plaintiffs' tenants. The Collector of Kaira, on behalf of Government, contended that the plaintiffs had never had enjoyment or possession of the lands for more than sixty years; that their suit was time barred; and that, if they had any right, that right had long since been extinguished.

The District Judge rejected the plaintiffs' claim. The High Court, however, did not agree with him; and upon a careful consideration of the voluminous evidence, both oral and documentary, and of the law applicable to the facts that were held to be proved, came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs were as against Government fully entitled to a decree in their favour in terms of the prayer of the plaint. After an elaborate review of the history of land tenures in Gujarat, their Lordships commented upon the arbitrary conduct of the Government of Bombay in taking the law into their own hands, which they should have been the last persons to do. In their Lordships' opinion, the Government ought not to have cancelled the sanads after they were once granted; and if they had good and sufficient reason to believe that these sanads were granted under a mistake, as alleged by them, their proper remedy was a civil suit in a competent court for the cancellation of the sanads. To cancel them and resume the lands in a summary way was, their Lordships thought, arbitrary and unjust; and on that ground alone the plaintiffs were, in the opinion of the court, entitled to have a decree made in their favour with costs, inasmuch as the sanads were issued under the provisions of the Summary Settlement Act, which was as much binding upon the Government as it was upon the grantees. But as a large mass of evidence, both oral and documentary, had been already adduced, and as the parties had gone to the trouble and expense of producing it, their Lordships (with the consent of the parties) tried the appeal on its merits. On a careful consideration of the evidence, the court came to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had satisfactorily proved their claim; and granted them as against Government a decree declaring that the lands in dispute were the Vanta-salami lands of the plaintiffs, who, as the proprietors thereof, were entitled to hold and enjoy the whole of such lands (except a portion the claim to which was abandoned by their counsel at the hearing) on payment of the fixed quit rent of Rs. 1,488-4-3 per annum, and no more. Government were directed to pay the plaintiffs the costs of the suit and of the appeal.

POONA REGATTA.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY.

The afternoon seemed dark and the sky lowering yesterday afternoon, and occasional showers fell during the progress of the Regatta. Still the grounds, and especially the platform near the little extempore landing place, was filled very early with the *elite* of Poona. A soft shower in English afternoon, a fine break of river, a large and brilliant gathering of the *elite* of Poona, and good sport, were the elements which made the first day of the annual Regatta a success. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple was present, and took as keen an interest in the races. The Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Wardlaw, who are always ready to encourage every good work and every public entertainment, were also there. The difficulty was to find out who was absent.

First Race, 4 P.M.—Junior Sculls.—Open to members of the Poona and Royal Artillery Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Senior Sculls, or who have never won the Junior Sculls in any former Regatta. Entrance Rs. 5. Distance ½ mile. For Tankards.

FIRST HEAT.	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
H. H. Pengree (R A)	10 6	W. H. Bishops (2-11)	11 0

The Sculls in the first heat started well together, but the race is well described as a run over for H.H. Pengree. R.A. Pengree rowed over for the course, and on passing the winning post was greeted with deafening applause. We were very sorry to see that this race fell through owing to Pengree's competitor not being in time. The card for each day is full and the authorities are obliged to insist on punctuality.

Second Race, 4-30 P.M.—Service Pairs—Conditions as for "Service Fours." Entrance Rs. 15. For a Cup presented by R.G. Oxenham, Esq. Distance ½ mile.

FIRST HEAT.			
British Military.	st. lbs.	Indian Military. (Bombay Volunteers.)	st. lbs.
1 W. Coles	10 7	1 W. Cooper	11 6
Str—W. D. Lindley	11	Str—A. Arthur	12 0
Cox—H. O. Selby	9 7	Cox—E. L. Barton	9 8

The first heat of the Service Pairs began by the boats starting well together, but after a sharp contest the race was won in a comparatively easy manner by the gallant Bombay Volunteers, whose better training was bound to tell. The Engineers were quite out of condition, and a three quarter mile race in a Tub Pair is very hard work indeed. We were surprised that in all the crowd that witnessed their good rowing, there was not one to cheer the plucky strangers who had come amongst us. Where were the representatives of the G and H. Companies? The time taken for this race was 6 m. 12 sec. It was won by three lengths.

Third Race, 5 P. M.—Challenge Fours.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. For Silver Cups. Distance 1 mile.

POONA.	st. lbs.	BOMBAY.	st. lbs.
1 F. G. Selby	11 5	1 C. Gray	9 8
2 H. Maclaine	12 2	2 R. L. Stewart	11 4
3 S. W. Tyndall	13 4	3 C. L. Young	11 3
Str—T. A. LeMessurier	11 8	Str—A. V. Frere	10 12
Cox.—R. G. Oxenham	9 4	Cox.—E. L. Barton	9 8

This was the great race of the day. It is a race open to any boat club, but this year only Bombay and Poona were represented. Madras originally intended to send a crew, but an accident prevented their appearance. Bombay and Poona are old antagonists, and great excitement is always awakened whenever representatives of these two Clubs compete on the Poona water. We are bound to rejoice that the victory has fallen to Poona. The Poona men led from the start, but their rivals stuck to them gallantly throughout the race. Frere, the stroke of the Bombay Boat, made a very plucky spurt near the end, but it was unavailing. The Poona men not only had the lead but they had in them all the extra vigour which a leading position gives to a crew; they won eventually by

they were going to spend ten lakhs of rupees they should spend it the best way they could.

Mr. Ragunath N. Khote asked if the Commissioner was of opinion that a reservoir at Bhandarwada was absolutely necessary for the supply of water to the inhabitants of the city.

Mr. Grant—Yes, I think so.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the proposal to have the reservoir at 190 T. H. D. w s made in reference to any future extension which it might be advisable and necessary to adopt in some future generation. When the Tulsi water works were recommended and resolved upon, the Corporation were assured that for very many years to come it would not be necessary to incur any further outlay in extending the water supply; and he thought no case had been made out for any further extension, but they must rest on that assurance for some years to come.

Mr. Framjbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee supported Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's motion.

Raw Saheb Mandlik said he did not think there was any difference between their engineers on a professional point, but the difference was as to ways and means; and in the face of cries from the refund department of falling trade, and from distressed householders of heavy taxation, he thought they should not undertake any extra outlay that they could help. So far as they could gather, the town would be properly supplied with water, some parts from Tulsi and some from the new reservoir, and he therefore said let them accept Mr. Nowrojee's proposition and call for estimates.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, with reference to Sir F. Souter's amendment, objected to further delay. The scheme had been delayed quite long enough, and he should oppose any further reference, especially as he thought the Council would be found to be agreed that it was inadvisable to incur further expenditure and borrow fresh sums of money.

Mr. Forde, the Consulting Engineer, was asked by the Chairman to give the Council the benefit of his opinion. Mr. Forde said he was surprised to hear that there was any difference of opinion among the engineers. He did not think there was. Mr. Walton and he did not quite agree as to the size of the proposed additional main——

Sir F. Souter—There is a large difference in the cost.

Mr. Forde—Not if you lay a 36 in. main only a portion of the way at present. The Vehar lake is running over because the pipes are not able to carry all the water available to Bombay, and Tulsi is running over into Vehar for the same reason. If there had been larger pipes you would have had a very much larger supply during the last six months.

The Chairman—You are not at all in doubt as to the level at which the reservoir should be put?

Mr. Forde—No. There are so many points to be considered. There is the drainage scheme, for instance, and the additional quantity of water that will be required in consequence. A reservoir at 190 T. H. D. will give you a good command over the whole city. The pipes are constantly encrusted, and the water would not rise to the height which the elevation would give theoretically. On the point of finance, there is the question whether, if you spend seven lakhs on an additional main, 36 inch or 18 inch, whether the balance of your ten lakhs would make a reservoir and what sized reservoir. We know a very large reservoir has been made on Malabar Hill at a not very great expense, and perhaps a settling reservoir, without a filter but which would give a supply of fairly pure water, might be constructed on Bhandarwada Hill within the balance of the ten lakhs.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he had understood. Mr. Forde in his report, to express a very strong opinion in favour of having filter beds in connection with the reservoir.

Mr. Forde said he was very strong on that point, but at the same time, if it came to a question of financial difficulty, he would rather have a good supply of water and do without filters.

The Chairman remarked that Vehar now gave ten million to gallons a day, and they knew that the lowest level at which that could be distributed at a *high pressure* was at 190 on Town Hall Datum. They knew also that the 32-inch main would not deliver more than seven-and-a-half million gallons. They must, therefore, provide a main capable of bringing to the remainder, and the 21-inch main was the most economical way of bringing in the extra two-and-a-half million gallons. The city certainly did not require the existing water supply to be diminished. The 21-inch main by the most unfavourable formula (Neville's) would give 2,670,000 gallons per diem, which combined with the seven-and-a-half million gallons that the 32-inch main would deliver would give a daily supply of 20 or 21 gallons per head of existing population. These improvements would give a high pressure and constant supply of filtered water, would utilize the Vehar reservoir to its utmost capacity, and would put an end to all further complaints of insufficient supply or unequal distribution. The Port Trust were already demanding another main, and when the Prince's Docks was opened the population on the Port Trust estate would rapidly increase, they would have a reservoir which would take 10 million gallons daily, and nothing would justify them in using it for a daily supply of only 7½ million gallons while Vehar could supply the remainder; in other words, they would not be justified in refusing to take 2½ million gallons a day when it could be had very much more cheaply than in any other way, namely, for Rs. 7,00,000. They had confidence in making their recommendation to the Corporation because of their experience already gained in the cost of building a reservoir and in pipe laying. The reservoir at 190 on Town Hall Datum was the lowest level at which they could give a high pressure supply. All authorities recommend a two days' supply. In the event of a breakage in the 21-inch additional main the reservoir would supply for four days. In the event of a break in the 32-inch main the reservoir would supply for three days, and when both mains were broken the reserv ir would supply for two days. The filtering the whole of the Vehar water supplied had already been decided by the Corporation. The mains of 32 and 21 inches were capable of utilizing all the annual apportionment of rain that Vehar could give. The extra water would give an increased supply of 5½ gallons per head for 5,50,000 persons, and would cost 15·4 pies per head per annum. The Drainage Commission had insisted on an increased supply of water. To leave the Vehar reservoir only partially utilized would do the reverse of this and would compel the Corporation to execute a large water-supply scheme almost immediately. The only difference between the proposals contained in his resolution and the recommendation of the Commissioner, made in his letter of the 25th of August, is the larger mains of 21-inches which he proposed, and as he had already explained, a main of this diameter was forced upon them in order to take all the water which the Vehar reservoir could give. The only additional loan required to render Vehar as efficient as it could be made was Rs. 7,00,000, and the only additional expenditure that would be required was Rs. 41,000 per annum, to pay off the loan in forty years with interest at 5 per cent per annum. He had a proposition which he should have moved, but if Mr. Nowrojee would alter his motion so as to conform with his own resolution he should be happy to withdraw it. His proposals were as follows:—That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the construction of a service reservoir at Bhandarwada Hill with a capacity of twenty million gallons and at a level of 190 on Town Hall Datum That filter beds of sufficient area to filter ten million gallons a day be provided alongside of the reservoir. That an additional 21-inch main be laid down from the Vehar lake to the service reservoir. That the cost of the service reservoir, the new system of distribution pipes connected therewith, the 32-inch main from Byculla to the service reservoir, and the filter beds not exceed Rs. 10,00,000. The cost of the additional 21-inch main not to exceed Rs. 7,00,000. That the Corporation be recommended to apply to Government for power to raise an additional loan of Rs. 7,00,000, to complete the above works.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee asked if the existing main alone would be able to supply a reservoir at 190 T. H. D.

The Chairman—Yes: and then you don't want to bring the Tulsi pipes right across the island of Bombay.

The Commissioner said he had just received an application from the Port Trust, stating that they expected to get Tulsi water all over their estate.

Mr. Ragunath N. Khote—But that is not granted?

The Commissioner—I have not agreed to it for a report.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was afraid that supposing the Chairman's suggestion to be adopted, there would not be likely to be a cry afterwards that the present main was not big enough and they must have another main.

At this point, it being half past five o'clock, the Council adjourned.

REDUCTION OF THE SUPERIOR STAFF OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT from the proceedings of the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated Simla August 28.

The present number of Chief Engineers, and officers ranking as such, in all India is 22, of whom 9 are in the 1st class and 13 in the 2nd and 3rd classes. In order to carry out the reductions in the Department proportionally, it is necessary to abolish five posts in all —viz., two in the 1st class and three in the 2nd and 3rd. It is therefore desirable to notify to the Department generally the directions which these reductions will take.

2. The Governor General in Council has decided that the reduction in the 1st class shall be in the Irrigation and Railway Branches. The 1st class Chief Engineeship of Irrigation will be replaced by an appointment in the 2nd or 3rd class. There must therefore be a reduction of four in the 2nd and 3rd classes taken together. After carefully considering the relative importance of the several appointments, the Governor General in Council has come to the conclusion that the following are the posts that ought to be reduced to Superintending Engineers' charges.—

Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Madras.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Bombay.

Central India.

One of the posts in State Railways will be abolished altogether.

3. The Chief Engineer of Mysore has already been replaced by a Superintending Engineer, irrespective of the present reductions.

4. In each of the Provinces of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, there will be one Chief Engineer in the 1st class, and one in the 2nd or 3rd. The post of Secretary in the Public Works Department may be held either by the Chief Engineer in the Central Branch, or the Chief Engineer of Irrigation. The officer who is Secretary will hold the 1st class appointment. The other will be Joint Secretary in one of the two lower classes.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal should consider the expediency of bringing the business of the Railway Branch and of the Buildings and Roads Branch under one officer. This would be facilitated by placing the Provincial Railways open to traffic under the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, according to the plan now adopted by the Government of India in regard to Imperial State lines.

Further, Local Governments will at once carry out, where the plan is not already adopted, the amalgamation of the several Secretariat offices in the Public Works Department whereby saving might be effected in respect of separate Assistant Secretaries and Registrars, Superintendents, or Chief Clerks in each Branch, on the system similar to that obtaining in the Secretariat of the Government of India.

5. The total number of Superintending Engineers in all India is 60. The following reductions in present posts will be carried out:—

	Present scale.	Reduced scale.
Madras	5	4
Bombay	4	4
Bengal (Provincial)	5	4
(Irrigation)	3	6
N.W. F. and Oudh (Provincial)	3	4
" " (Irrigation)	3	
Punjab (Provincial)	3	5
" (Irrigation)	4	
Local Administrations—		
Burma	1	
Assam	1	
Mysore	2	6 5*
Rajputana	1	
Hyderabad	1	
Military Works	3	5
Railway	16	11
Total	60	44

* The reduction is in Burma.

To the reduced scale thus arrived at must be added the Consulting Engineer, Madras and Central India, so that the whole sanctioned number of Superintending Engineers is 46. The scale in Madras will, including the Consulting Engineer, remain as at present, viz., two in each of the 1st and 2nd grades, and one in the 3rd. In Bombay there will be a reduction of one Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, though the number will remain as at present in consequence of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, being reduced to Superintending Engineer. The number in the Local Administrations will be six.

6. The Governments of Madras and Bombay being left to deal with their own promotions as hitherto, it appears to the Governor General in Council that the reduced staff of Superintending Engineers under Local Governments and Administrations should be again brought on one common list for promotion. The Government of India is not influenced by any desire for increasing its authority in matters of promotion, but in small lists, such as those of Superintending Engineers under Local Governments, the average rate of promotion, which in the long run must tell, has not time to operate within a reasonable period, perhaps not within the space of the longest official career, and the result is inequality in the rate of promotion, and consequent discontent. The Governor General in Council is convinced that the wishes of the officers concerned are in favour of a reversion to the former mode of promotion. A further reason for the change is found in the fact that the Local Governments are apt to prefer one of their own Superintending Engineers for succession to Chief Engineer to another who may be unknown to them; and this bears very hardly on the Superintending Engineers of the Local Administrations.

7. For the first of these reasons the Executive and Assistant Engineers under Local Administrations will be brought on one list for promotion by the Government of India. In this case the Governor General in Council is of opinion the continuance of the present system would be positively unfair.

8. In like manner and for like reasons, the whole of the Executive and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates now on separate lists under each Local Government will be brought on one list for the purpose of promotion only by such Government. This need not in any way disturb existing arrangements by which Irrigation is made a distinct and special service, though it will admit of the mere ready transfer of officers from one branch of work to another within the Province.

9. The changes specified in the two foregoing paragraphs will be carried out from 1st April, 1880.

10. The Railway list is sufficiently large to allow of it remaining separate in the executive branches; but Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers, and officers ranking as such, will be borne on the General List of Chief Engineers and Superintending Engineers for the purpose of regulating their promotion.

11. There are also good reasons for keeping the list for the Military Works Branch separate, with the same exception.

12. In carrying out these reductions, supernumerary officers in any class or grade must be relegated to a lower class or grade, till the reduced scale is reached, 3rd grade Superintending Engineers being relegated to the 1st grade of Executive Engineers. But officers holding substantive rank in a class or grade, who are so relegated, will retain their present substantive emoluments, drawing the difference as a personal allowance. Acting allowances and extra pay due to temporary promotions must cease in accordance with general rules as reductions are effected. Local Governments and Administrations will be addressed separately on the personal arrangements consequent on the changes ordered in this Resolution.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, August 30.)

Mr Sparkie, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, has been granted leave of absence for a period of two and a half months.

The services of Mr Merk, employed on Special Political Duty under the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

On the 20th August the following officers received charge of the following offices:—

Mr J Westland, of the Offices of Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Mr C R C Kiernander, of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal.

Mr E S Byrne, of the Offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The names of the undermentioned officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified:—

Major-General Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieut-nant-Generals.

Major Bates, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels

Captain Showers, Bengal Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors.

Staff Corps—Major Douglas, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Indian Army—Captain Twedell, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major.

Unattached Officers—Captain (Brevet Major) Chalmers, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major.

The following temporary appointments and promotions are made in the Department of the Military Secretariat of the Government of India:—

Captain Toker, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Additional Assistant Secretary, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Secretary.

Captain Sir H Le Bas, Bart, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry, to officiate as Additional Assistant Secretary.

Military Accounts Department—Captain Cowper, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade.

Captain Sawyer, Officiating Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

Lieut Anderson, Officiating Military Accountant, 3rd Class, to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade.

Major Major, Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, to officiate as Military Accountant, 3rd Class.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major Atkins, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry, for two years.

Major Gowan, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year.

Major Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Delhi Division, Punjab, for one year.

Captain Murray, Royal Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 2nd Class, in charge Fort William Arsenal, for four months.

Captain Walker, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 8th N I, for one year.

Captain Resnick, Bengal Staff Corps, for one year.

Captain Mosley, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year 93 days.

Lieut Martin, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, for 121 days.

The undermentioned officer in civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £30-9-0, from the 31st August 1879:—Lieut Col (Brevet Col) Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade, Assam.

The services of Lieut Col Perkins are replaced at the disposal of the F W Department.

The services of Captain Hennessy, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 14th N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Lieut Martin are replaced at the disposal of H B the C-in-C.

The services of Lieutenant Jennings are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Surgeon D woie, Medical Officer, 16th N I, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the I G S Patrick Stewart, on special duty, Persian Gulf Telegraph Department:—

Mr Bishop, 1st Grade Officer, to be Commander; Mr Martin, 2nd Grade Officer, to be 1st Grade Officer; Mr Hearsey, 2nd Grade Officer, to be 2nd Grade Officer; Mr Carr, 4th Grade Officer, to be 3rd Grade Officer; Mr Miller to be 1st Class Engineer; Mr D Rustomjee to be 2nd Class Engineer; Mr Brown to be 3rd Class Engineer.

Mr Barrett, 1st Grade Officer, in charge I G hulk Semiramis, to be in charge of the I G turret-vessels Abyssinia and Magdala.

Mr Arratoon, 3rd Class Engineer, I G S Jaboona, to be 3rd Class Engineer, I G S Irrawaddy.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Davies, Class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways to the Rajputana State Railway.

Mr Gurnell, Class II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the H lkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways.

Mr Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Western System of State Railways, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

THE art of petition-writing, as practised in India, is certainly a most curious one. Witness the following:—Sir,—From a long time I have been longing for an entrance into your office, but my repeated failures force me at the last to give out my inmost grievance that self exertions are nothing more than a consolation to the desire of mind. Had it not been so, every one would have been successful in his every attempt. In my case, so far as I am convinced of self-qualification, I can assure anyone from whom I might derive the wished for boon, that I possess every endowment which a master should require from his employé in the performance of his duty. I am sure this will seem a vain presumption on my part of the addressee, but, sir, to speak the fact, I am experiencing the bitterest difficulty in the path of my fortune. I am attempting with agonising zeal to get hold of the giddy wheel of fortune, but alas! that is turning so rashly against me that I cannot get a grip since. Hence is this sudden outpouring of my heart—I cannot forbear mentioning one proverb here which just resembles with my case that "preference goes by letters, and not by merits." In case of your kindly having sympathy on me, I should state my last performance, which I have—where I have—in the capacity of *mail-writer* on a paltry pittance of Rs. 40 per month only, but a desire of bettering my chance led me to prefer giving up my post. You may probably inter from this that I am never confined with my present lot, but in order to efface that impression from your mind, I would simply say that the like Income does hardly prove enough to meet the necessary requirements of a family man in Calcutta, especially having none to assist with a copper even, which rarely if one amongst a thousand is void of like me. In short, you will understand, that does a man whose maintenance depends solely on daily labour spurn away the benefit of same which is likely to revive him? Oh! certainly not. Should I, however, be now fortunate enough to have your kind patronage, I shall indeed remain ever grateful to you, and pray the Merciful Father for your prosperity and everlasting peace at his feet. That your honour may never deprive me of your favour is the sincere and fervent wish of Your honour's much obliged and much devoted servant.

NOTICES.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The *Daily News'* Correspondent at the PARIS EXHIBITION, 1878, writes to that journal of September 12th, 1878, in reference to the several ex hibitors of Cod Liver Oil. "At the head of the Exhibitors of this product is PETER MOLLER, of Christiania, London and New York. His Factory is in the Lofoten Isles. All the year round he employes there 30 men and 20 women, and in the fishing season from 300 to 400 extra hands. This ben factor of Consumptive Invalids and Puny Children has a special method for clarifying the Oil taken from the Cod's liver while it is fresh. What was freshly opened had NO TASTE OF ANY SORT."

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" 1872	£816,383

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person on whose life is assured, a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents, in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England at the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st July 1879.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, from January 1880, the BUNGALOW situated in Middle Colaba, known as COLABA CASTLE. For further particulars apply to

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House Agent.

28, Meadow Street, Fort.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S

COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	0
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	8
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

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MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street
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S. ROSE & CO,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

TUNING OF PIANOFORTES & OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WHEN contracted for by the term of six or twelve months, or when two or more Pianofortes are tuned.

Tunings—This department is in charge of a skilled European Tuner, who has been specially engaged from England;
Orders for tuning in the Fort or Suburbs of Bombay receive prompt attention.

Mofussil Tunings—Mr ROSE & Co. undertake the tuning and repairs of Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments in the Mofussil and Madras Presidency on special moderate terms.

Repairs—We have extensive Godowns specially set apart for this department, and a Staff of skilled workmen, under the superintendence and practical direction of a qualified European, and are able efficiently to effect therepairs of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Violins, or any kind of Musical Instrument, at a moderate cost.

Estimates are furnished and approved before repairs are commenced.

S. ROSE & Co. beg to state that in connection with their Bombay and Calcutta firms they have been established in India for a period of over twenty-five years, and their experience as to effect of the Indian climate on Musical Instruments justifies them in guaranteeing that repairs entrusted to their care will have the best and most careful attention.

Pianos sold on the One Year Purchase System.

Pianos hired by the day, month, or on special rates by terms of six and twelve months.

BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS IN STOCK

FULL PARTICULARS AT

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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,

23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

AND

LOCLE, SWITZERLAND.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their Constituents and the Public to their large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.

From amongst their Stock they would particularly recommend their

Gentlemen's Watches in 18 carat Gold, open face, hunting and half hunting cases, with patent lever escapement, varying in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.

At the same time they especially mention the Watches from Rs. 350 to Rs. 500 as very reliable time-keepers of excellent quality. And also their Pocket Chronometers and Watches with Independent-seconds in both Gold and Silver Cases, keeping the most accurate time as shown by their rate certificate from the Observatory.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Gold open face, hunting and half hunting cases, from Rs. 85 to Rs. 200.

Especially inviting attention to their Stock of Enamelled and Jewelled Ladies' Watches, priced from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500.

SILVER WATCHES.

In open face, hunting and half hunting cases, patent lever escapement, at Rs. 40, 50, 65, and 75 Key-Watches.

English Lever Fusee Watches, at Rs. 80 and 120.

"KEYLESS WATCHES," open face, hunting and half hunting cases, at Rs. 45, 50, 75, and 110.

This last one is fitted with the latest improvements, of the most excellent quality, and with a Gold-winding Nut and Gold Hinges.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

Railway Lever Watches, at Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.
Railway Keyless (Silver) at Rs. 60.
Keyless Lever Watches at Rs. 25 and 35.

Also a large and choice selection of all Marked Gold Alberts, Ladies' Chains, Victorias, Necklaces, &c., &c.

Catalogues giving full explanations sent free on application.

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OR

OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,

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Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.

It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the